

Defence Operational Analysis Symposium 2003

Scheduling Operational-Level Courses of Action

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Characteristics of operational-level planning
 - Motivation of this work
- Operational-level course of action (COA) modelling
 - A conceptual task model
 - Formalising the conceptual model with Coloured Petri Nets
- Model Execution and Analysis
 - COAST demonstration
- Conclusions and future work



Characteristics of Operational-Level Planning

- Operational-level planning is concerned with the orchestration of tactical actions to achieve strategic objectives
- Operational-level planning is characterised with
 - Ambiguity
 - National interest, political aims, strategic objectives, commander's intent, mission
 - Uncertainty
 - Fog of war at the operational-level: own and friendly forces, strategic environment, threat
 - Complexity
 - Coalition operations, NGOs, whole of government approach other agencies, possible inconsistency and interference between concurrent operations, sequencing and scheduling operations



Major Analytical Steps in Operational-Level Planning

- Determine a desired end-state with constituent conditions
- Develop tasks to achieve the desired end state
- Schedule the tasks
- Analyse options of task schedules for an optimal plan



Motivation

- Develop an appropriate representation of operationallevel courses of action (COA) to enable formal analysis for COA sequencing, scheduling and optimisation
- Develop a COA Scheduling Tool (COAST) to demonstrate the formal modelling and analysis concepts
 - And make the formalism transparent to the user



What Is Also Important But NOT Included Here

- Coordination of planning processes
 - Process modelling and analysis
 - process synchronisation techniques
- Information and knowledge management
 - Collaborative planning systems
 - Workflow systems
- Development and Analysis of COA strategies
 - Influence networks, Bayesian networks, policy analysis, COGNET
- COA Simulation (COA Sim) and War Games



A Simple Planning Example

- End State
 - Amphibious forces successfully landed
- Tasks
 - Conduct amphibious assault
 - Conduct combat air patrol
 - Conduct ASW operations in the AO
 - Conduct airborne operations
 - Conduct maritime escort operation
 - Conduct mine clearance operation
 - Establish FOB
 - Establish FARP
 - Provide AAR
- Problem
 - How to sequence and schedule the tasks with assigned resources to achieve the desired end state?



Modelling Considerations

- A well defined military task has a duration, preconditions and effects
- A task may require resources
 - For example, military forces and logistics
 - Some tasks may consume resources
- The military user may wish to impose synchronisation constraints among tasks
- A military end state can be expressed as a set of conditions
 - So can concepts such as decisive points (DP)
 - Preconditions, effects and conditions are of the same type



Modelling Considerations (cont.)

- A suitable and feasible course of action (COA) is a (partial) sequence of tasks that are
 - related through preconditions and effects,
 - constrained with resource and synchronisation considerations, and
 - lead to the achievement of conditions set in the end state.
- The COA is considered suitable because the execution of its tasks logically leads to the achievement of an end state
- The COA is considered feasible because the resource constraints are satisfied
- Note that temporal considerations for conditions and resources must also be captured for scheduling

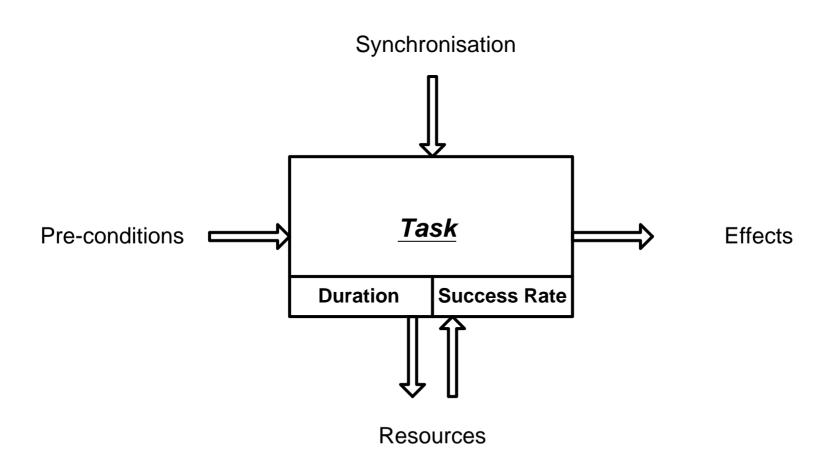


Consistent with the Planning Doctrine (ADDP.5.0.1)

COG	CC	CR	CV	Effect	Method	Indicative Force Assignment	Pre- Conditions
					OCA	FA18, A4, AAR	Intelligence SEAD
				Neutralise	Air Strike	F111	Intelligence Escort SEAD
			САР		SF Strike	Commando	Intelligence SF deployed
		Transport A/C		Interdict	DCA	FA18, AAR	Continuous ISR SADOC / Tactical Air C2)
	Strategic		Airfields	Cannot effect ROE	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Lift				MIO	NTG-FFH & Subs	Air defence
	Capability		Ports	Blockade	Mining	MCM Ships	Air Defence
Force Projection							Surface control Subsurface control



A Conceptualisation of Tasks





Conduct amphibious assault

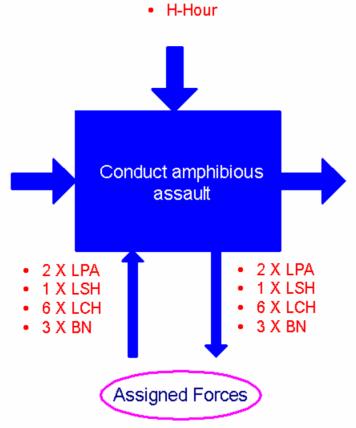
Task Information

Task Duration: 4 Hours

Probability of Success 90%

Preconditions:

- · Local air control established
- Local sea surface control established
- Local sea sub-surface control established
- En route sea mines Cleared
- POE established



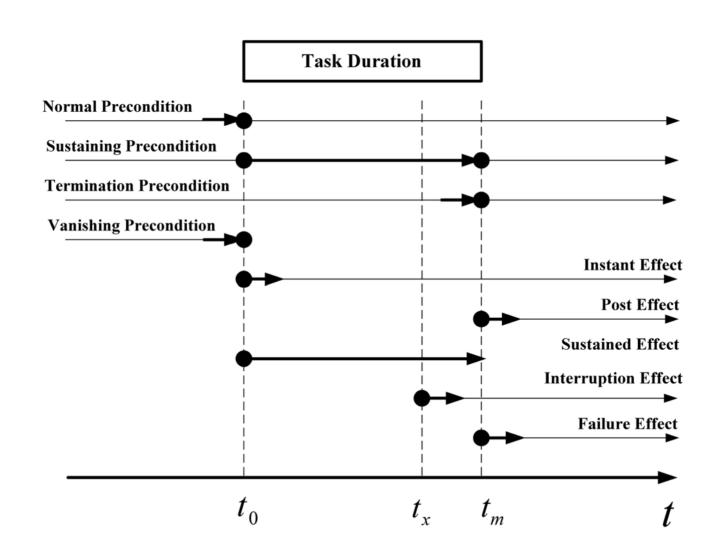
Synchronisation:

Effects:

· Amphibious forces succesful landed



Temporal Aspects of Conditions



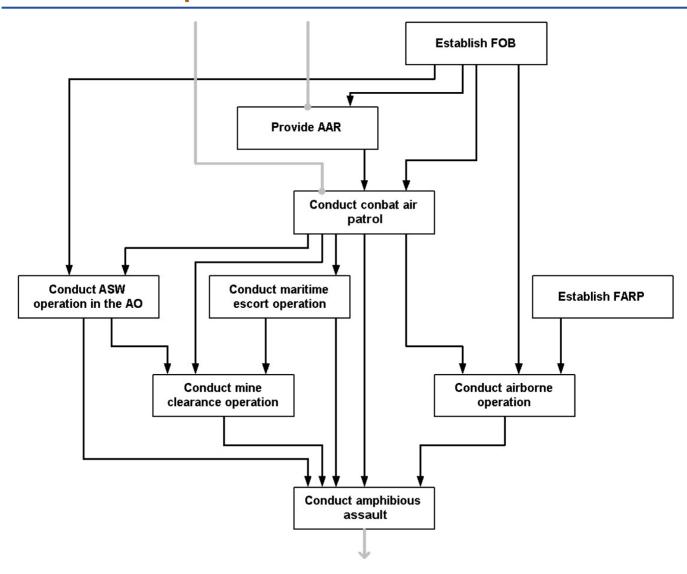


Instantiated Task Samples

Task name	Preconditions	Effects	Resources	Lost Res.	Duration	Sync. Info.	Success Rate
Conduct amphibious assault	Local air control established (SP)Local sea surface control established (SP)	 Amphibious forces successfully landed (PE) 	2 LPA 1 LSH		4 Hours	H-Hour	90%
	 Local sea sub-surface control established (SP) En route sea mines cleared (NP) POE established (NP) 		6 LCH 3 BN				
Conduct combat air patrol	 FOB established (NP) Fighter aircraft deployed to the AO (NP) En route refueling provided (SP) 	Local air control established (SE)	12 FA 18	2 FA 18	As required		95%
Conduct ASW operations in the AO	FOB established (NP)Local air control established (SP)	Local sea sub-surface control established (SE)	2 MPA		As required		95%
Conduct airborne operations	Local air control established (SP)FOB established (NP)FARP established (NP)	■POE secured (PE)	12 Blackhawk 2 ABN BN	2 Blackhawk			95%
Conduct maritime escort operation	•Local air control established (SP)	Local sea surface control established (SE)	4 FFH		As required		95%
Conduct mine clearance operation	 Local air control established (SP) Local sea surface control established (SP) Local sea sub-surface control established (SP) 	■En route sea mines cleared (PE)	■4 Mine Hunters		48 Hours		80%
Establish FOB		FOB established (PE)	■1 ECSS		60 Hours	Now	100%
Establish FARP		FARP established (PE)	■1 Eng Coy		40 Hours	Now	100%
Provide AAR	■FOB established (NP) ■AAR aircraft deployed to the AO (NP)	■En route refueling provided (SE)	■4 AAR		As required		99%

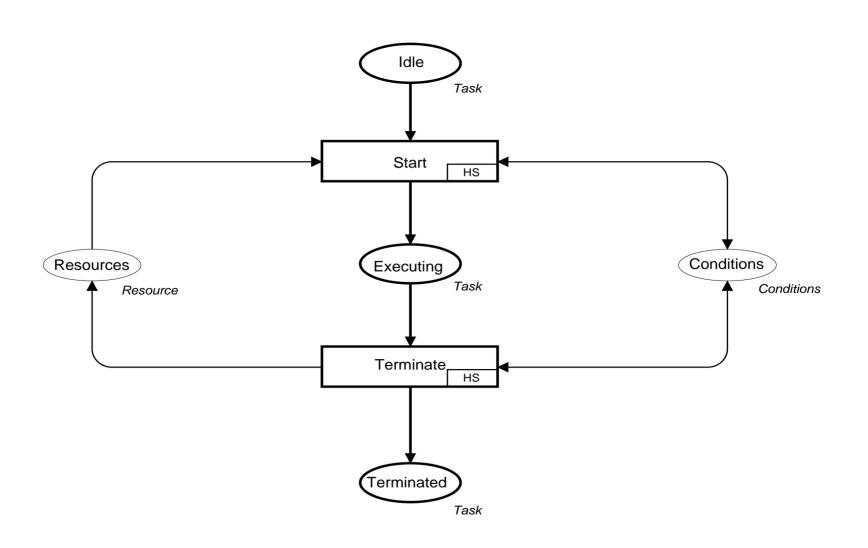


A Partial Sequence of COA Tasks



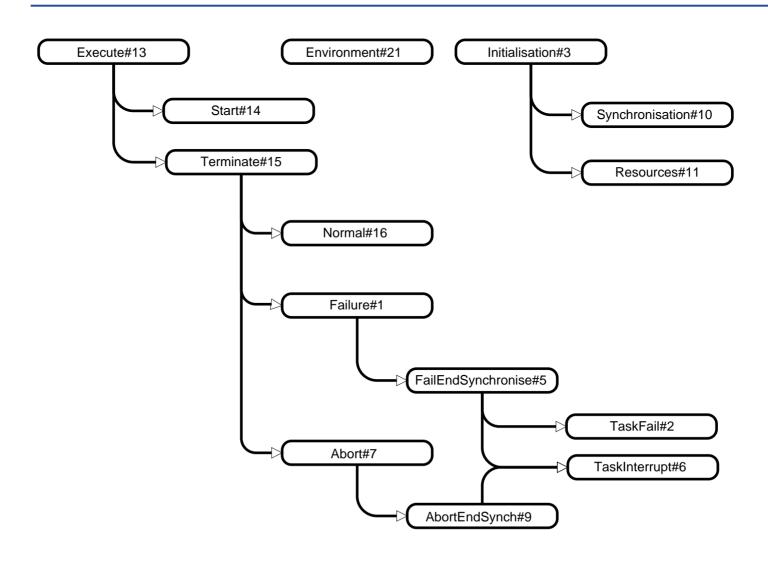


Formalising the Conceptual Model with Coloured Petri Nets





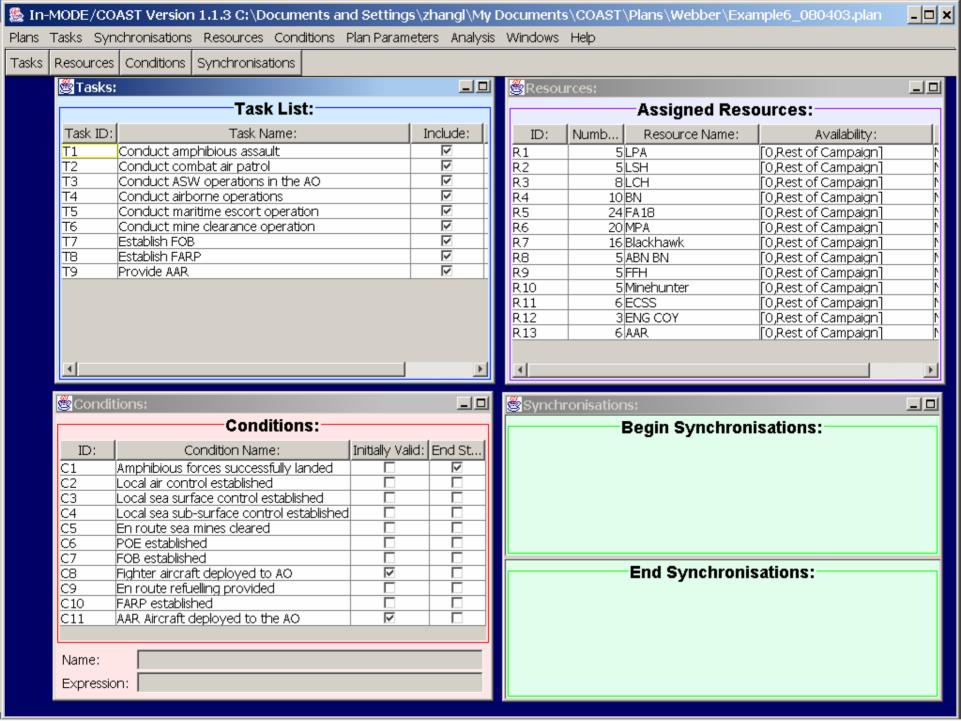
An Overview of the CPN Model

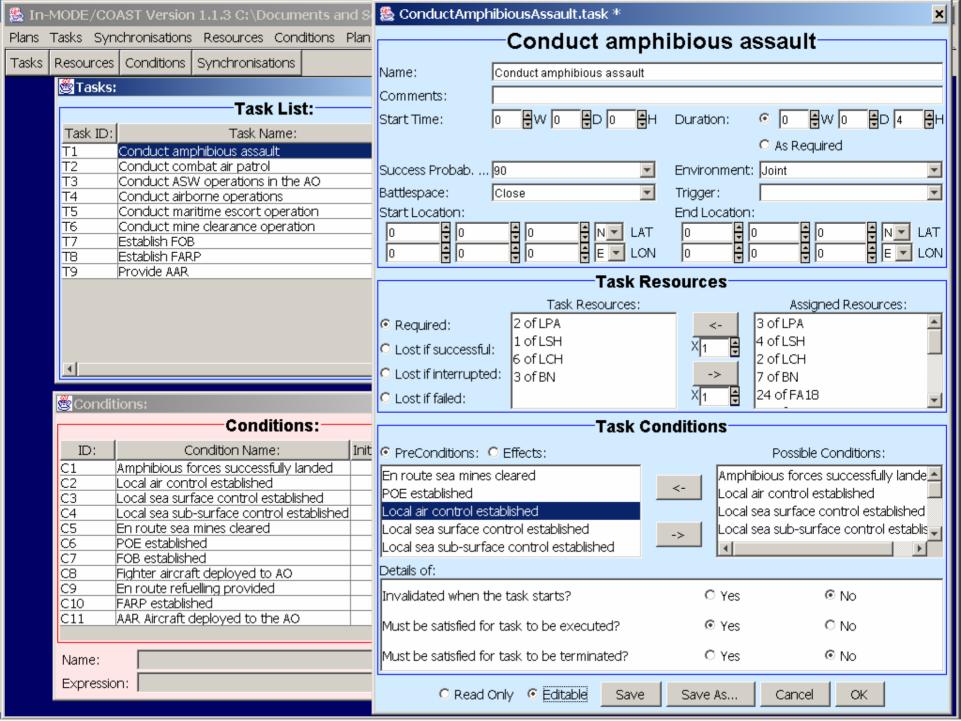


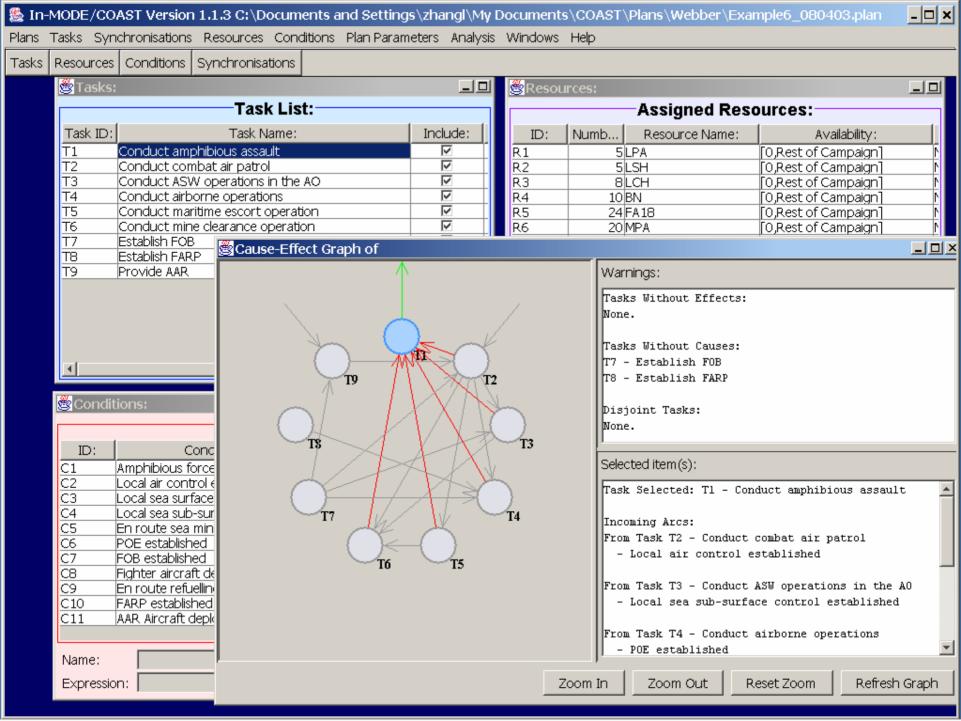


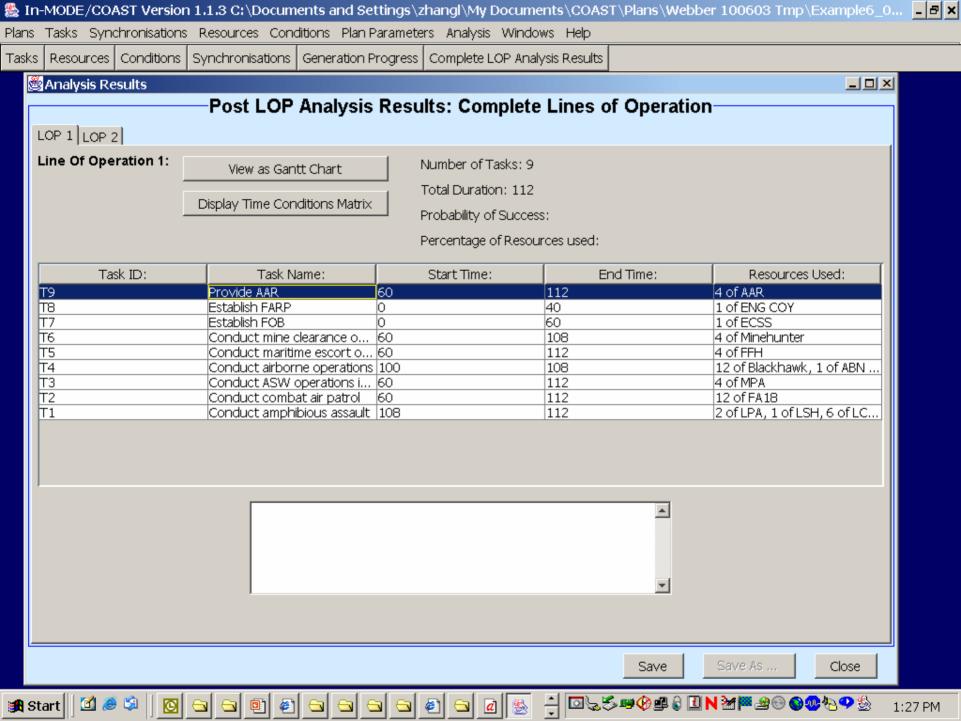
Model Execution and Analysis

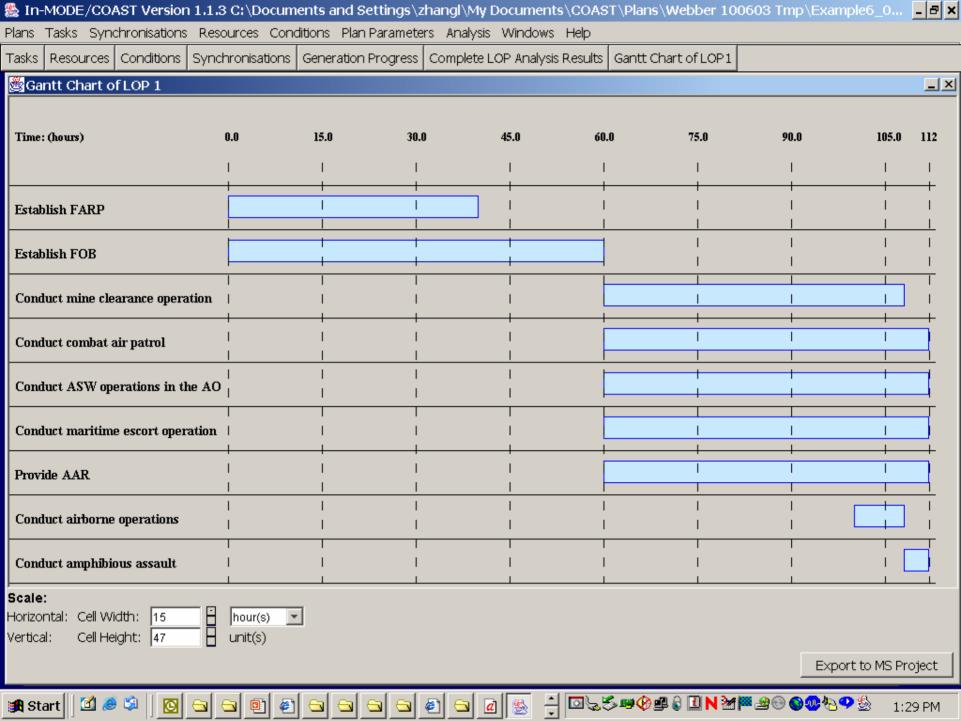
- A Course of Action Scheduling Tool (COAST) was developed to perform model execution and analysis
- COAST has a client-server architecture
 - The client consists of a graphical user interface (GUI) that supports the COA task instantiation and conducts static analysis, i.e. consistency analysis and cause-effect analysis
 - The server uses the instantiated CPN model of COA tasks to conduct state space analysis for generating sequences and schedules of COA
- Novel state space analysis algorithms have been implemented in the COAST server













COAST and MS Project

Functions and Features			MS Project	COAST
Scheduling	Per causal relationships		-	+
	Per tempo	ral relationships	+	+
	Per resour	ce constraints	-	+
	Multiple lin	nes of operation	-	+
Analysis	Probability of Success		-	†
	Risk to capabilities Critical path Cost		-	†
			+	+
			+	+
Optimisation	Per above criteria, i.e., probability of success, risk, cost		-	†
Views	GANTT		+	+
	PERT		+	+
	Tailored Views	Cause-Effect Diagrams	-	+
		Decisive Points	-	<u></u>
		Decision Points	-	<u></u>
		Desired military end state	-	+

Legend

- + Available
- Unavailable
- † Under development

Note: COAST Schedules can be exported to MS Projects for analysis, views and reporting.



Discussions

- A method of describing operational level COA in terms of an end state, timed tasks, required and consumed resources, preconditions and effects of tasks
- A method of analysing tasks to determine if a desired military end state can be achieved given the assigned resources
- Methods of generating plans that can achieve the desired end state;
- A user interface that does not rely on an understanding of the formal methods employed by the tool; and
- A mathematical representation of COA lending to quantitative COA analysis and optimisation



Future Work

- Characterisation of the dynamic system realised from the CPN model, e.g., how does it relate to timed automata
- Stochastic overlay and characterisation
- Metrics of operational-level COA, e.g., probability of success, cost, loss of capabilities
- Quantitative analysis and optimisation
 - Dynamic programming techniques
 - Al planning techniques